CANUCK LAW
Reporting That You're Not Getting Elsewhere (Do Your Own Research To Verify)

MAY 22, 2024 BY RONNIE

Review Of 2023 Annual Immigration Report To Parliament

The 2023 Annual Immigration Report to Parliament came out a while back. And if people were hoping that the rates would be cut, there's nothing here to indicate that.

One milestone: Canada has finally brought in over a million *temporary* workers and students. This isn't just the number of people who've gotten permanent residence or citizenship. This is

in addition to that. But if there's a silver lining, it's that more of the public is starting to catch on.

Voting "conservative" in the upcoming election doesn't appear to be a solution to this. The plan can best be summed up as: More! Faster! Legally!

1. Mass LEGAL Immigration In Canada

Despite what many think, ***LEGAL*** immigration into Canada is actually a much larger threat than illegal aliens, given the true scale of the replacement that is happening. What was founded as a European (British) colony is becoming unrecognizable due to forced demographic changes. There are also social, economic, environmental and voting changes to consider. See this Canadian series, and the UN programs for more detail. Politicians, the media, and so-called "experts" have no interest in coming clean on this.

CLICK HERE, for UN Genocide Prevention/Punishment Convention.
CLICK HERE, for Barcelona Declaration & Kalergi Plan.
CLICK HERE, for UN Kalergi Plan (population replacement).
CLICK HERE, for UN replacement efforts since 1974.
CLICK HERE, for tracing steps of UN replacement agenda.

Note: If there are errors in calculating the totals, please speak up. Information is of no use to the public if it isn't accurate.

> Immigration is essential for Canada, providing economic, social, and cultural benefits. Canada's aging population means that the worker-to-retiree ratio is shifting, with an expected ratio of 2 to 1 by 2035, compared to the 7 to 1 ratio in 1975. ***Immigration accounts for almost 100% of labour force growth, and with continued immigration, it is projected to account for 100% of population growth by 2032***. Though the labour market remains tight, it is easing and economic immigration will continue to be a Government of Canada priority to help address the persistent labour shortages resulting from the aging population and lower fertility rates, including in critical sectors such as healthcare where immigrants account for 1 out of every 4 workers.

On page 5 of the report, it's stated that nearly all of the growth is coming from immigration. Within the next several years, 100% of the growth is expected to come from people brought

in. To summarize, this is a replacement plan.

2. Annual Immigration Reports To Parliament

2004 Annual Immigration Report To Parliament
2005 Annual Immigration Report To Parliament
2006 Annual Immigration Report To Parliament
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2023 Annual Immigration Report To Parliament

The information in this article, and similar ones, comes directly from information provided by the Government of Canada in their annual reports. These numbers, while likely not truly accurate, are at least a good starting point.

3. Immigration Largely Controlled By Provinces

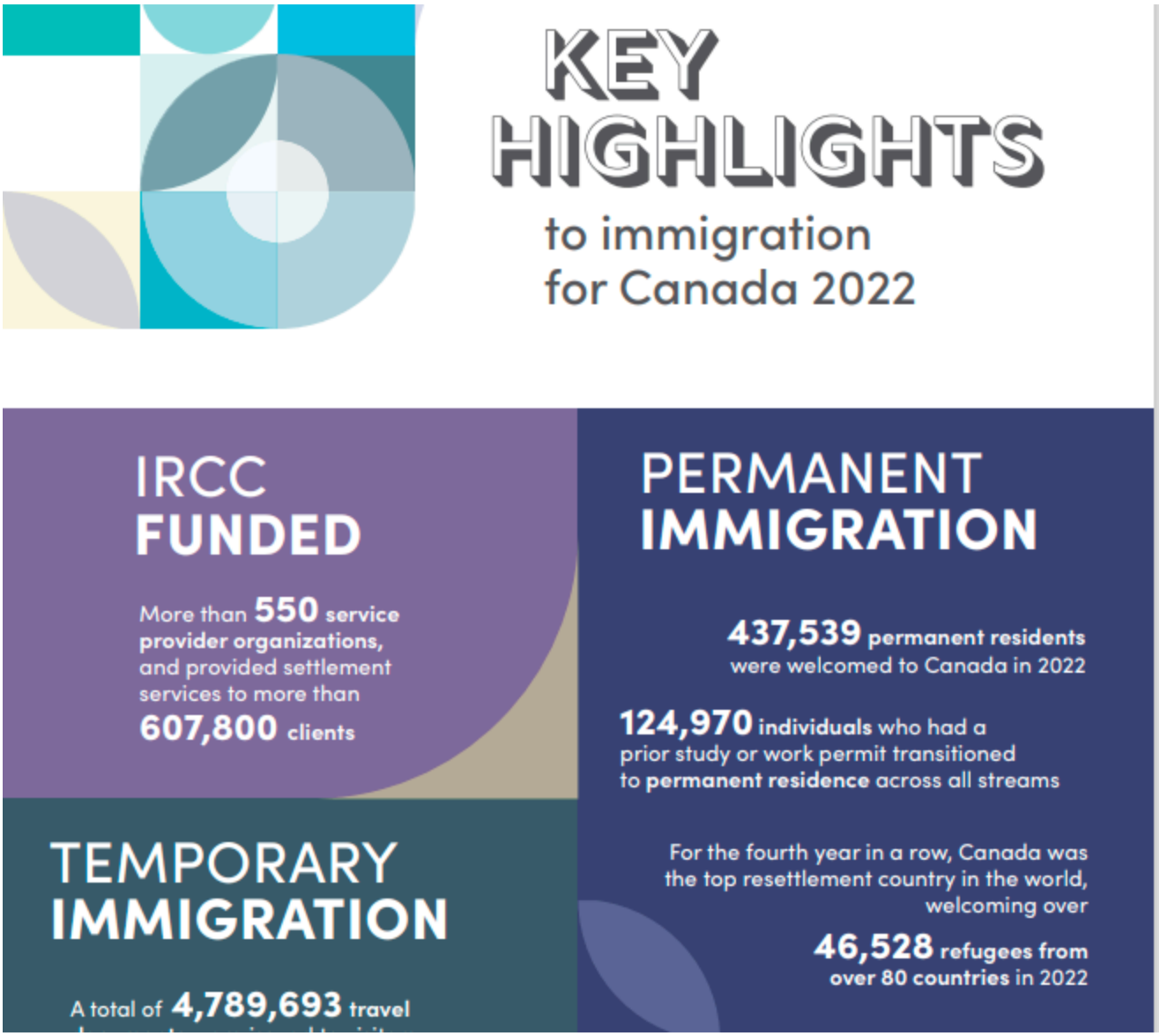
> Concurrent Powers of Legislation respecting Agriculture, etc.
>
> .
>
> 95 ***In each Province the Legislature may make Laws in relation to Agriculture in the***

> ***Province, and to Immigration into the Province***; and it is hereby declared that the ***Parliament of Canada may from Time to Time make Laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces***, and to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Contrary to popular belief, immigration is largely set by the Provinces. This is laid out in Section 95 of the Constitution. While Ottawa may impose laws from time to time, the understanding seems to be that the Premiers will be mostly the decision makers. While it's understandable to get angry at Trudeau, he's far from the only deserving target.

Additionally, there are talks underway to launch a Municipal Nominee Program, which will allow cities to directly bring people in, and to sponsor their bids to become permanent residents. It's unclear at this point how large it will ultimately be.

4. Key Highlights From The Year 2022


KEY HIGHLIGHTS
to immigration for Canada 2022
IRCC FUNDED
More than 550 service provider organizations, and provided settlement services to more than 607,800 clients
PERMANENT IMMIGRATION
437,539 permanent residents were welcomed to Canada in 2022
124,970 individuals who had a prior study or work permit transitioned to permanent residence across all streams
For the fourth year in a row, Canada was the top resettlement country in the world, welcoming over
46,528 refugees from over 80 countries in 2022
TEMPORARY IMMIGRATION
A total of 4,789,693 travel

As stated before, it's not entirely clear how many people are staying after some kind of temporary visa, v.s. how many leave. We also don't have hard data on the "inadmissibles" who don't leave, and on the visitors who overstay. Consequently, take this as a rough estimate:

437,539 new permanent residents
-124,970 temps transitioning to PR
= 312,569 new permanent residents brought into Canada

Temporaries Brought Into Canada
550,187 (Student Visas Issued)
+135,818 (Temporary Foreign Worker Program)

+470,033 (International Mobility Program)
= 1,156,038 (in the temporary classes)

13,899 “inadmissibles” allowed under Rule 24(1) of IRPA
119 “inadmissibles” allowed under Rule 25.2(1) of IRPA

2,866,545 eTAs (electronic travel authorizations)
+1,923,148 TRV (temporary resident visas)
4,789,693 combined eTAs and TRV

364,166 permanent residents became citizens in 2022. That’s interesting, considering it’s far lower than the number of people who got their PR. Perhaps the population of Canada is much larger than we think, with a huge number who remain as PR, and don’t officially become citizens.

How many people remained in Canada? Who knows?

Other immigration (PR pathway) plans to take note of:

- 2 pathways for Hong Kong residents (June 1, 2021 to August 31, 2026)
- PR for TRP holders and their families recently (May 6, 2021 to November 5, 2021)
- Families of air crashes PS 752 and EA302 can get PR
- 500 people (+families) amnesty for illegals to work in construction
- “Refugees” willing to work in health care settings can get PR

The Government brags about expediting work permits for “essential workers”, even as Canada experienced record high unemployment. They even created a program for “refugees” to get accelerated permanent residence if they work in health care settings. This comes at a time when Canadian workers are being let go for refusing the experimental shots.

Foreign students (under a rule change) became exempt from the 20 hour/week work limit that their visas typically imposed. Supposedly, this was to enable them to provide essential services. Again, this seems screwed up given how many Canadians were forced out of work.

Foreign students also received emergency benefits designed for Canadians, although the full extent of this is not yet published.

In January 2020, the G.T.A./IIRC started their program to give out permanent residencies to 500 people — and their families — who had overstayed their initial visas. This could be interpreted as an amnesty-for-illegals program, and we'll have to see how much it expands.

IIRC also extended the Interim Federal Health Program, or IFHP, which is a plan that also covers so-called asylum claimants. This applies also to people who've illegally entered from the United States. Some 14% of claimants in 2020 had entered the country illegally, primarily via Roxham Road.

There's also an initiative underway to bring in large numbers of people from Hong Kong, who claim to be fleeing persecution. Interesting, as Canada doesn't seem to be run much better these days.

The Rainbow Refugee Assistance Program is supposed to grow. This is to resettle people alleging they are persecuted because of their questionable behaviours.

Canada also will allow people (women primarily) fleeing domestic violence to get a temporary permit, with a the possibility of becoming a permanent resident. There isn't any information given about whether the abuser will be deported.

New initiatives have been announced to fast-track Afghans, Ukranians and Iranians into Canada. Expect details (and numbers) in the next annual report.

There is, of course, the usual GBA+ nonsense in the document.

Those are just a few points worth mentioning in the report.

5. Continued Population Replacement

(Page 18 of the 2004 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5: Permanent Residents Admitted In 2003, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	36,116	16.3	1
India	24,560	11.1	2
Pakistan	12,330	5.6	3
Philippines	11,978	5.4	4
Korea, Republic of	7,086	3.2	5
United States	5,990	2.7	6
Iran	5,648	2.6	7
Romania	5,465	2.5	8
United Kingdom and colonies	5,194	2.4	9
Sri Lanka	4,442	2.0	10
Total for top 10 countries only	118,809	53.7	
Total for other countries	102,543	46.3	
Total	**221,352**	**100.0**	

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted In 2003, by Source Area[14]

Region	Number	Percentage
Asia and Pacific	113,495	51.3
Africa and Middle East	43,579	19.7
Europe and United Kingdom	37,543	17.0
South and Central America	20,321	9.2
United States	5,990	2.7
Not stated	424	0.2
Total	**221,352**	**100.0**

(Page 24 of the 2005 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5-A: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2004, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	36,411	15.44%	1
India	25,569	10.84%	2
Philippines	13,301	5.64%	3
Pakistan	12,796	5.43%	4
United States	7,494	3.18%	5
Iran	6,063	2.57%	6
United Kingdom	6,058	2.57%	7
Romania	5,655	2.40%	8
Korea, Republic of	5,337	2.26%	9
France	5,026	2.13%	10
Total for top 10 countries only	**123,710**	**52.46%**	
Total for other countries	**112,114**	**47.49%**	
TOTAL	**235,824**	**100.00%**	

Source: *Facts and Figures 2004: Immigration Overview – Permanent and Temporary Residents.*

Table 5-B: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2004, by Source Area

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	49,520	21.00%
Asia and Pacific	114,545	48.57%
South and Central America	22,248	9.43%
United States	7,494	3.18%
Europe and the United Kingdom	41,848	17.75%
Source area not stated	169	0.07%
TOTAL	**235,824**	**100.00%**

Source: *Facts and Figures 2004: Immigration Overview – Permanent and Temporary Residents.*

(Page 18, 19 of the 2006 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5-A: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2005, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	42,291	16.13	1
India	33,146	12.64	2
Philippines	17,525	6.68	3
Pakistan	13,576	5.18	4
United States	9,262	3.53	5
Colombia	6,031	2.30	6
United Kingdom	5,865	2.24	7
South Korea	5,819	2.22	8
Iran	5,502	2.10	9
France	5,430	2.07	10
Total – Top Ten	**144,447**	**55.08**	
All Other Source Countries	**117,789**	**44.92**	
Total	**262,236**	**100**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2005*

Table 5-B: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2005, by Source Area

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	49,277	18.79
Asia and Pacific	138,057	52.65
South and Central America	24,638	9.40
United States	9,262	3.53
Europe and the United Kingdom	40,909	15.60
Source Area Not Stated	93	0.04
Total	**262,236**	**100**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2005*

(Page 19, 20 of the 2007 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5-A: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2006, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	33,080	13.2	1
India	30,753	12.2	2
Philippines	17,717	7.0	3
Pakistan	12,332	4.9	4
United States	10,943	4.3	5
Iran	7,073	2.8	6
United Kingdom	6,542	2.6	7
Korea, Republic of	6,178	2.5	8
Colombia	5,813	2.3	9
France	4,915	2.0	10
Total – Top Ten Countries	**135,346**	**53.8**	
All Other Source Countries	**116,303**	**46.2**	
TOTAL	**251,649**	**100**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2006*

Table 5-B: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2005, by Source Area

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	49,277	18.79
Asia and Pacific	138,057	52.65
South and Central America	24,638	9.40
United States	9,262	3.53
Europe and the United Kingdom	40,909	15.60
Source Area Not Stated	93	0.04
Total	**262,236**	**100**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2005*

(Page 21, 22 of the 2008 Annual Report to Parliament)

TABLE 5-A: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2007, BY TOP 10 SOURCE COUNTRIES

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	27,014	11.41	1
India	26,054	11.00	2
Philippines	19,064	8.05	3
United States	10,450	4.41	4
Pakistan	9,547	4.03	5
United Kingdom	8,128	3.43	6
Iran	6,663	2.81	7
Korea, Republic of	5,864	2.48	8
France	5,526	2.33	9
Colombia	4,833	2.04	10
Total – Top Ten	**123,143**	**52.01**	
All Other Source Countries	**113,615**	**47.99**	
TOTAL	**236,758**	**100**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2007*

TABLE 5-B: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2007, BY SOURCE AREA

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	48,570	20.51
Asia and Pacific	112,660	47.58
South and Central America	25,890	10.94
United States	10,450	4.41
Europe and the United Kingdom	39,070	16.50
Source Area Not Stated	118	0.05
TOTAL	**236,758**	**100**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2007*

(Page 16 of the 2009 Annual Report to Parliament)

TABLE 4: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2008, BY TOP 10 SOURCE COUNTRIES

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	29,336	11.87	1
India	24,549	9.93	2
Philippines	23,724	9.60	3
United States	11,216	4.54	4
United Kingdom	9,243	3.74	5
Pakistan	8,052	3.26	6
Korea, Republic of	7,245	2.93	7
France	6,384	2.58	8
Iran	6,010	2.43	9
Colombia	4,995	2.02	10
Total – Top Ten	**130,754**	**52.90**	
All Other Source Countries	**116,489**	**47.10**	
TOTAL	**247,243**	**100.00**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2008.*

(Page 14 of the 2010 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2009, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	People's Republic of China	29,049	12%
2	Philippines	27,277	11%
3	India	26,122	10%
4	United States of America	9,723	4%
5	United Kingdom and Colonies	9,566	4%
6	France	7,300	3%
7	Pakistan	6,214	2%
8	Iran	6,065	2%
9	Republic of Korea	5,864	2%
10	Morocco	5,222	2%
Total Top Ten		132,402	53%
All Other Source Countries		119,777	47%
TOTAL		252,179	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2009.*

(Page 18 of the 2011 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2010, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	36,578	13.0%
2	India	30,252	10.8%
3	People's Republic of China	30,197	10.8%
4	United Kingdom	9,499	3.4%
5	United States of America	9,243	3.3%
6	France	6,934	2.5%
7	Iran	6,815	2.4%
8	United Arab Emirates	6,796	2.4%
9	Morocco	5,946	2.1%
10	Republic of Korea	5,539	2.0%
Total Top 10		147,799	52.7%
All Other Source Countries		132,882	47.3%
TOTAL		280,681	100.0%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2010.*

(Page 15 of the 2012 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2011, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	34,991	14.1%
2	People's Republic of China	28,696	11.5%
3	India	24,965	10.0%
4	United States of America	8,829	3.5%
5	Iran	6,840	2.7%
6	United Kingdom and Colonies	6,550	2.6%
7	Haiti	6,208	2.5%
8	Pakistan	6,073	2.4%
9	France	5,867	2.4%
10	United Arab Emirates	5,223	2.1%
Total Top 10		134,242	54.0%
All Other Source Countries		114,506	46.0%
TOTAL		**248,748**	**100%**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2011.*

(Page 19 of the 2013 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2012, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	People's Republic of China	33,018	12.8%
2	Philippines	32,747	12.7%
3	India	28,943	11.2%
4	Pakistan	9,931	3.9%
5	United States of America	9,414	3.7%
6	France	8,138	3.2%
7	Iran	6,463	2.5%
8	United Kingdom and Colonies	6,365	2.5%
9	Haiti	5,599	2.2%
10	Republic of Korea	5,308	2.1%
Total Top 10		145,926	56.6%
All Other Source Countries		111,961	43.4%
TOTAL		257,887	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2012.*

(Page 16 of the 2014 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2013, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	People's Republic of China	33,908	13.1%
2	India	30,576	11.8%
3	Philippines	27,292	10.5%
4	Pakistan	11,354	4.4%
5	United States of America	10,624	4.1%
6	Iran	10,038	3.9%
7	France	7,148	2.8%
8	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,935	2.3%
9	Republic of Korea	4,450	1.7%
10	United Arab Emirates	4,093	1.6%
Total Top 10		145,418	56.2%
All Other Source Countries		113,535	43.8%
TOTAL		258,953	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2013.*

(Page 16 of the 2015 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2014, by Top 10 Countries of Citizenship

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	40,035	15%
2	India	38,341	15%
3	People's Republic of China	24,640	9%
4	Iran	16,781	6%
5	Pakistan	9,128	4%
6	United States of America	8,496	3%
7	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,764	2%
8	France	4,717	2%
9	Mexico	4,478	2%
10	Republic of Korea	4,463	2%
Total top 10 countries of citizenship		**156,843**	**60%**
Other countries of citizenship		103,561	40%
Total		**260,404**	**100%**

Source: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, RDM as of June 2015.

(Page 10 of the 2016 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 3: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2015, by Top 10 Countries of Citizenship

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	50,846	18.7%
2	India	39,530	14.5%
3	People's Republic of China	19,532	7.2%
4	Iran	11,669	4.3%
5	Pakistan	11,329	4.2%
6	Syria	9,853	3.6%
7	United States of America	7,522	3.0%
8	France	5,807	2.0%
9	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,451	2.0%
10	Nigeria	4,133	2.0%
Total top 10 countries of citizenship		**165,672**	**61.5%**
Other countries of citizenship		106,173	38.5%
Total		**271,845**	**100%**

Source: IRCC, Permanent Resident Data as of May 31, 2016.

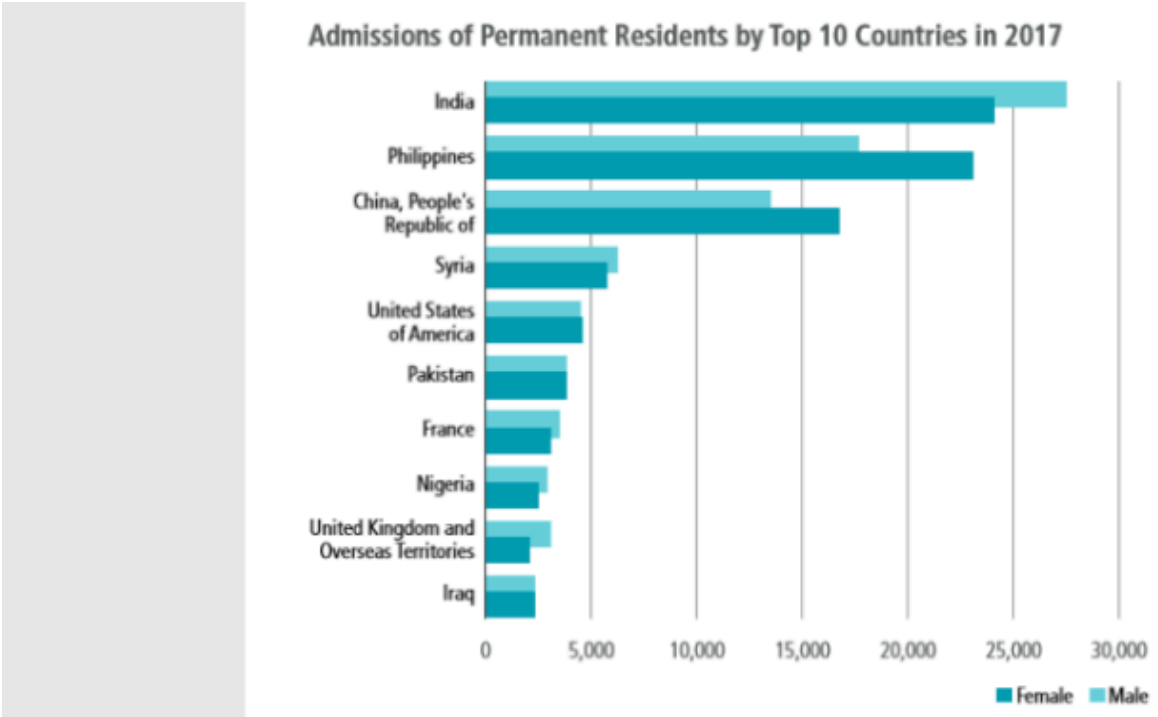
(Page 14 of the 2017 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 3: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2016, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage	Females	Males
1	Philippines	41,791	14	22,631	19,158
2	India	39,789	13	19,511	20,276
3	Syria	34,925	12	17,123	17,802
4	China, People's Republic of	26,852	9	14,864	11,988
5	Pakistan	11,337	4	5,811	5,525
6	United States of America	8,409	3	4,251	4,156
7	Iran	6,483	2	3,345	3,138
8	France	6,348	2	2,996	3,352
9	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,812	2	2,392	3,419
10	Eritrea	4,629	2	2,009	2,620
Total Top 10		186,375	63	**94,933**	**91,434**
All Other Source Countries		109,971	37	**57,098**	**52,868**
TOTAL		**296,346**	**100**	**152,031**	**144,302**

Source: IRCC, Permanent Resident Data as of May 2017.

(Page 28 of the 2018 Annual Report to Parliament)



(Page 36 of the 2019 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 2: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2018 by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage	Females	Males
1	India	69,973	22	32,988	36,985
2	Philippines	35,046	11	19,727	15,319
3	China, People's Republic of	29,709	9	16,564	13,145
4	Syria[33]	12,046	4	5,782	6,264
5	Nigeria	10,921	3	5,227	5,694
6	United States of America	10,907	3	5,516	5,391
7	Pakistan	9,488	3	4,653	4,835
8	France	6,175	2	2,860	3,315
9	Eritrea	5,689	2	2,501	3,188
10	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	5,663	2	2,306	3,357
Total Top 10		**195,617**	**61**	**98,124**	**97,493**
All Other Source Countries		**125,418**	**39**	**64,693**	**60,725**
TOTAL		**321,035**	**100**	**162,817**	**158,218**

Source: IRCC, Permanent Residents Data as of March 31, 2019.

(Page 33 of the 2020 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 2: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2019 by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Total Number[37]	Percentage
1	India	85,593	25
2	China, People's Republic of	30,246	9
3	Philippines	27,818	8
4	Nigeria	12,602	4
5	Pakistan	10,793	3
6	United States of America	10,780	3
7	Syria	10,121	3
8	Eritrea	7,030	2
9	Korea, Republic of	6,103	2
10	Iran	6,056	2
Total Top 10		**207,142**	**61**
All Other Source Countries		**134,038**	**39**
TOTAL		**341,180**	**100**

Source: IRCC, Chief Data Office (CDO), Permanent Residents Data as of March 31, 2020.

(Page 36 of the 2021 Annual Report to Parliament)

TABLE 2: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2020 by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Total Number[44]	Percentage	Females	Males
1	India	42,876	23	19,887	22,989
2	China, People's Republic of	16,535	9	9,224	7,311
3	Philippines	10,969	6	6,100	4,869
4	United State of America	6,384	3	3,282	3,100
5	Nigeria	6,357	3	3,229	3,128
6	Pakistan	6,228	3	3,090	3,138
7	Syria[45]	4,882	3	2,275	2,607
8	France	4,605	2	2,183	2,422
9	Iran	3,812	2	1,967	1,844
10	Brazil	3,693	2	1,918	1,775
Total Top 10		**106,341**	**58**	**53,155**	**53,183**
All Other Source Countries		**78,265**	**42**	**40,003**	**38,260**
Total		**184,606**	**100**	**93,158**	**91,443**

Source: IRCC, Chief Data Office (CDO), Permanent Residents Data as of March 31, 2021.

(Page 50 of the 2022 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 2: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2021 by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Total Number[18]	Percentage %	Males	Females
1	India	127,933	32	73,075	54,858
2	China, People's Republic of	31,001	8	13,418	17,583
3	Philippines	18,021	4	7,716	10,305
4	Nigeria	15,593	4	7,469	8,124
5	France	12,688	3	6,683	6,005
6	United States of America	11,951	3	5,990	5,956
7	Brazil	11,425	3	5,631	5,793
8	Iran	11,303	3	5,475	5,825
9	Afghanistan	8,569	2	4,274	4,295
10	Pakistan	8,476	2	4,274	4,202
Total Top 10		**256,960**	**63**	**134,005**	**134,005**
All Other Source Countries		**149,039**	**37**	**73,506**	**75,530**
Total		**405,999**	**100**	**207,511**	**198,476**

Source: IRCC, Chief Data Office (CDO), Permanent Residents Data as of March 31, 2022.

(Page 59 of the 2023 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 2: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2022 by Top 10 Source Countries

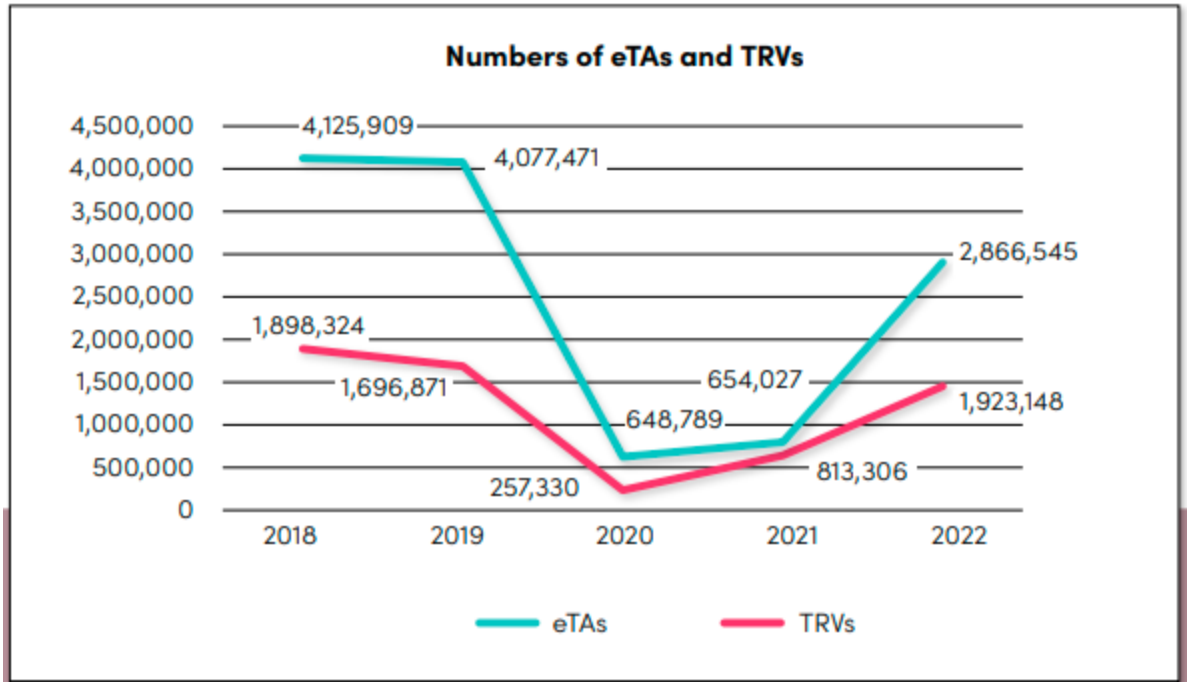
Rank	Country	Total Number[21]	Percentage (%)	Males	Females
1	India	118,224	27	61,474	56,750
2	China	31,841	7	14,784	17,057
3	Afghanistan	23,748	5	11,749	11,995
4	Nigeria	22,118	5	10,787	11,331
5	Philippines	22,095	5	9,896	12,199
6	France	14,151	3	7,452	6,698
7	Pakistan	11,598	3	5,755	5,843
8	Iran	11,108	3	5,404	5,704
9	United States of America	10,415	2	5,262	5,153
10	Syria	8,507	2	4,473	4,033
Total Top 10		**273,805**	**63**	**137,036**	**136,763**
All Other Source Countries		**163,734**	**37**	**81,068**	**82,655**
Total		**437,539**	**100**	**218,104**	**219,418**

Ever get the sense that people are European descent are being replaced? It's no coincidence. The plan for decades has been to bring in large numbers of people from the 3rd World (mostly Asia and Africa), to remake society.

The top 3 are: (a) India; (b) China; and (c) Afghanistan. No surprise that the enclaves in Canada are growing. More data from the recent census will be released later this year, and the results shouldn't be a shock to anyone. India itself comprises nearly 1/3 of the total.

And keep in mind, these are just official statistics for Permanent Residents. This is by no means everyone who is coming into the country.

6. Temporary Visitors To Canada



TRV = Temporary Resident Visa
eTA = Electronic Travel Authorization

YEAR	TRV Issued	eTA Issued	Totals
2016	1,347,898	2,605,077	3,952,975
2017	1,617,222	4,109,918	5,570,197
2018	1,898,324	4,125,909	6,024,233
2019	1,696,871	4,077,471	5,774,342
2020	257,330	648,789	906,119
2021	654,027	813,306	1,467,333
2022	1,923,148	2,866,545	4,789,693

2,866,545 eTAs (electronic Travel Authorizations)
1,923,148 TRV (Temporary Resident Visa)

Travelers entering Canada tripled in 2022, as compared to 2021. It's nearing the levels it was back in 2019. Of course, we cannot be sure how many of these people actually left.

7. More “Inadmissibles” Let Into Canada

Broadly speaking, there are two provisions within IRPA, the Immigrant and Refugee Protection Act, that allow people who were previously deemed inadmissible to Canada to be given Temporary Resident Permits anyway. Here are the totals from the Annual Reports to Parliament on Immigration. Note: the first one listed only started in 2010.

Those allowed in under Rule 25.1(2) of IRPA

YEAR	TRP Issued	Cumulative
2010	17	17
2011	53	70
2012	53	123

2013	280	403
2014	385	788
2015	1,063	1,851
2016	596	2,447
2017	555	3002
2018	669	3,671
2019	527	4,198
2020	115	4,313
2021	95	4,408
2022	119	4,527

From 2010 to 2022, a total of 4,527 people who were otherwise inadmissible to Canada were allowed in anyway under Rule 25.1(2) of IRPA. This is the category that Global News previously reported on. As for the other one, under Rule 24(1) of IRPA, Global News leaves that out:

Year	Permits	Cumulative
2002	12,630	12,630
2003	12,069	24,699
2004	13,598	38,297
2005	13,970	52,267
2006	13,412	65,679
2007	13,244	78,923
2008	12,821	91,744
2009	15,640	107,384
2010	12,452	119,836

2011	11,526	131,362
2012	13,564	144,926
2013	13,115	158,041
2014	10,624	168,665
2015	10,333	178,998
2016	10,568	189,566
2017	9,221	198,787
2018	7,132	205,919
2019	6,080	211,999
2020	2,044	214,043
2021	6,687	220,730
2022	13,899	234,629

From 2002 to 2022 (inclusive), a total of 234,629 people previously deemed inadmissible to Canada were given Temporary Resident Permits anyway. This has almost certainly been going on for a lot longer, but is as far back as the reports go. Now let's consider the reasons these people are initially refused entry.

SEC = Security (espionage, subversion, terrorism)
HRV = Human or International Rights Violations
CRIM = Criminal
S.CRIM = Serious Criminal
NC = Non Compliance
MR = Misrepresentation

YEAR	Total	SEC	HRV	Crim	S.Crim	NC	MR
2002	12,630	?	?	?	?	?	?
2003	12,069	17	25	5,530	869	4,855	39

2004	13,598	12	12	7,096	953	4,981	20
2005	13,970	27	15	7,917	981	4,635	21
2006	13,412	29	20	7,421	982	4,387	18
2007	13,244	25	8	7,539	977	4,109	14
2008	12,821	73	18	7,108	898	4,170	17
2009	15,640	32	23	6,619	880	7,512	10
2010	12,452	86	24	6,451	907	4,423	36
2011	11,526	37	14	6,227	899	3,932	11
2012	13,564	20	15	7,014	888	5,206	18
2013	13,115	17	10	6,816	843	5,135	8
2014	10,624	12	2	5,807	716	3,895	14
2015	10,333	3	3	5,305	578	4,315	28
2016	10,568	8	4	4,509	534	2,788	20
2017	9,221	10	5	5,035	591	3,412	121
2018	7,132	5	3	4,132	559	2,299	131
2019	6,080	2	0	3,202	546	2,139	175
2020	2,044	2	1	666	131	1,000	37
2021	6,687	1	2	602	134	1,552	48
2022	13,899	2	6	1,377	464	2,458	62

In 2022, some 13,899 people barred were allowed in under Rule 24(1) of IRPA. This is from page 58 of the report. That is double what it was in 2021. Most were classified as “other”, which doesn’t really help. Nevertheless, none of these people should be coming in.

Use of the negative discretion authority

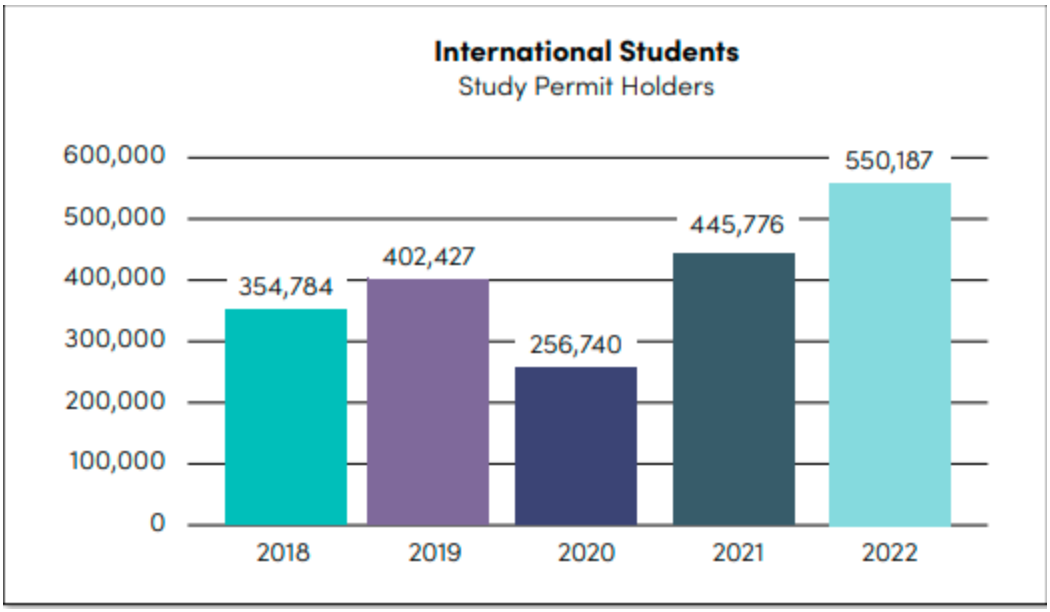
In 2022 the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship did not use the negative discretion authority under subsection 22.1(1) of IRPA. This authority allows the Minister

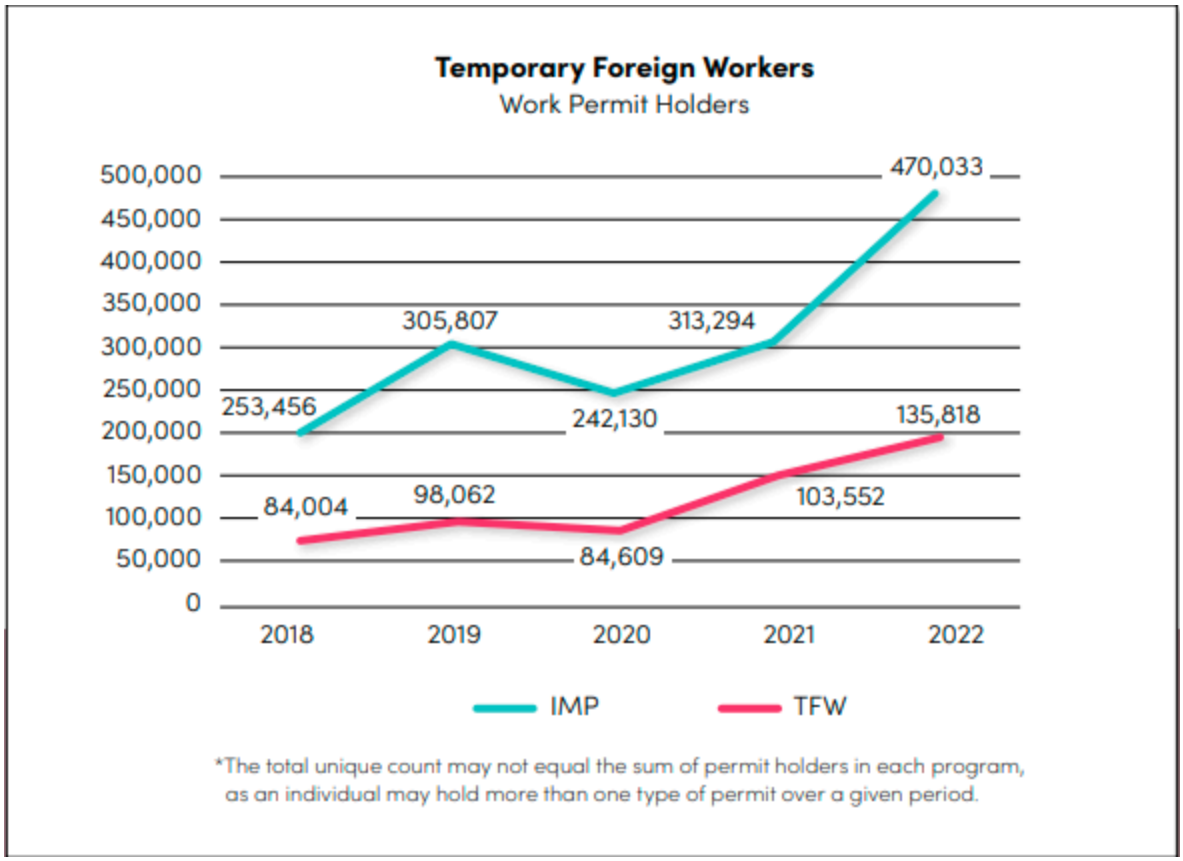
to make a declaration that, on the basis of public policy considerations, a foreign national may not become a temporary resident for a period of up to three years.

The Minister *could* have exercised discretion to refuse people entry under sections 24(1) and 25.1(2) of IRPA, but did not during the 2022 calendar year.

Even if people are excluded from Canada — for a variety of valid reasons — often they will still be given temporary entrance into Canada. Will they ever leave? Who knows?

8. Students & Temporary Workers





After a steep decline in 2020, the number of student visas being issued has shot back up in 2021. It was over 550,000 for 2022, something that politicians have *finally* started to at least pay lip service to.

As for the "temporary" workers, the image here seems to imply that these are the *total* numbers of people with permits. However, it elsewhere states that these are the *number issued* in 2021. Of course, the International Mobility Visas (a.k.a. "working holiday") are only 1-2 years in length.

Year	Stu	TFWP	IMP	Total
2003	61,293	82,151	–	143,444
2004	56,536	90,668	–	147,204
2005	57,476	99,146	–	156,622

2006	61,703	112,658	–	174,361
2007	64,636	165,198	–	229,834
2008	79,509	192,519	–	272,028
2009	85,140	178,478	–	263,618
2010	96,157	182,276	–	278,433
2011	98,383	190,842	–	289,225
2012	104,810	213,573	–	318,383
2013	111,865	221,310	–	333,175
2014	127,698	95,086	197,924	420,078
2015	219,143	73,016	175,967	468,126
2016	265,111	78,402	207,829	551,342
2017	317,328	78,788	224,033	620,149
2018	356,876	84,229	255,034	696,139
2019	402,427	98,310	306,797	807,534
2020	256,740	84,609	242,130	583,452

2021	445,776	103,552	313,294	862,622
2022	550,187	135,818	470,033	1,156,038

Stu = Student Visa
TFWP = Temporary Foreign Worker Program
IMP = International Mobility Program

"Permit holders refers to a count of permit holders by the year their permits became effective. This is the date the permit was signed by an authorized signing agent/officer of IRCC."

Let's do some quick math here:

550,187 (students) + 135,818 (IMP) + 470,033 (TFWP) = 1,156,038

More than 1.1 *million* people entered with a temporary work or student visa. Less than 20 years ago, it would have been about 10% of that.

About the apparent "split" of the TFWP into 2 programs: this had been addressed before. However, it's worth a reminder. (See archive). In 2013/2014, the "Conservative" Government of Stephen Harper faced backlash for how many TFWs were coming into the Canada, and the effect of reducing wages. In 2014, following public backlash at the TFWP being abused, subsequent reports splits it off with the IMP, to help camouflage what was going on.

There are, of course, a number of pathways to remain in Canada longer and/or transition in permanent residence. Let's not pretend that they're all leaving afterwards. In fact, recent changes have allowed students to remain in their home countries while collecting time towards a PR designation here.

Other changes included:

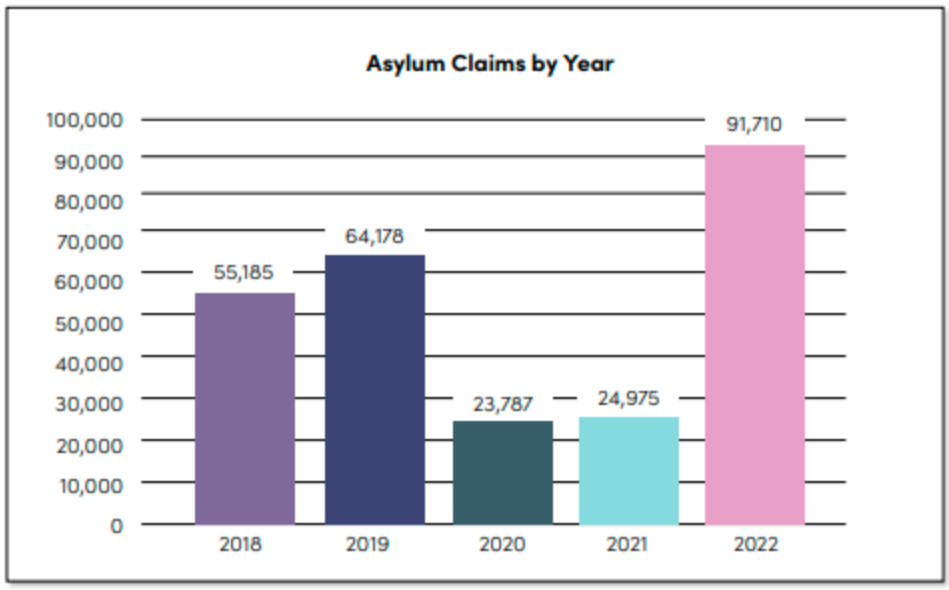
- lifting the 20-hour per week restriction on the number of hours international students may work off-campus from November 15, 2022 until December 31, 2023;

- extending distance learning facilitation measures that were put in place during the pandemic, with a reduced scope, to allow international students to study online from abroad without it negatively impacting their
  eligibility for a post-graduation work permit or its duration until August 31, 2023; and
- introducing new measures allowing eligible foreign nationals whose post-graduation work permit expired between September 20, 2021 and December 31, 2022 to work in Canada for an additional 18 months by either extending their work permit or applying for a new one

In 2022, IRCC also announced a new temporary public policy that provided an opportunity for foreign nationals with post-graduation work permits expiring between September 20, 2021 and December 31, 2022 to apply for an additional 18-month open work permit.

It would be nice to have more of a breakdown on the number of people who use more than 1 type of visa, but it doesn't seem to be included here.

9. Refugee And Asylum Programs In Canada



Canada expands settlement support for
UKRAINIANS
coming to Canada
IRCC mobilized quickly to deliver a multi-pronged immigration response to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, including special immigration and support measures for an accelerated temporary residence pathway under the Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel (CUAET).
Canada's response also included the provision of a one-time transitional support payment through the Canada-Ukraine Transitional Assistance Initiative (CUTAI) to help eligible CUAET holders meet their basic needs upon arrival in Canada and temporary emergency accommodations for up to 14 days.
More than 95,500 CUAET holders arrived in Canada in 2022, in addition to over 13,700 approved in-Canada applicants.
The Department provided three charter flights to facilitate travel to Canada.
As of December 31, 2022,

IRCC launched a Temporary Public Policy in November 2022 to exempt refugee claimants in Canada from certain requirements for work permit issuance, which allows asylum claimants to obtain open work permits.

91,710 asylum claims were filed in 2022 under CUAET, the Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel. This is in addition to 13,700 who were already in the country.

169 TRPs to victims of human trafficking and their dependents.

10. “Anti-Racism” Initiatives To Be Advanced In Canada

ANTI-RACISM
at Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
In 2022, the IRCC Anti-Racism Task Force expanded its strategic actions to advance racial equity in departmental policies, operations, and people management practices.
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Anti-Racism Strategy 2.0
Vision
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) maximizes the benefits of its programs to Canadians and newcomers through the elimination of racism in its policies, programs, service delivery and people management.
Outcomes
• Clear corporate governance and accountability for anti-racism initiatives
• Racism-free people management policies and staffing practices
• Enhanced integration of anti-racism with policy/program design and service delivery
• Better alignment of intersectional approaches and anti-racism with stakeholders' and service delivery partners' equity perspectives
• Evidence-informed decision-making supported by anti-racism lens
Guiding Principles
Accountable
Evidence-based
Intersectional
Sustainable
Empowering
Holistic
Inclusive

The agenda endorsed by the Federal Government is to be implemented into immigration policy as well. It's quite openly anti-white, and gaslights objections as racism and oppressions.

- That racism against Indigenous Peoples, Black people and racialized groups has persisted over time; it ***exists to support, reinforce and build upon supremacy of one group over many. In our society, this is the elevation of (the) white people (or settler groups) above everyone else*** in many areas of Canadian life. The inertia continues to be upheld by access, privilege and indifference.
- That ***colonialism, through our immigration system***, has had an impact on Indigenous Peoples.
- That global events, such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Asian communities, ***fuel the rise of hate crimes in Canada***. This has a profound effect on the safety and mental health of our racialized clients and employees.
- That the experiences of many Indigenous Peoples, Black people and racialized groups intersect with sexism, ethnocentrism, classism, homophobia, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination, such as those experienced by persons with visible and non-visible disabilities. These intersections exacerbate an already difficult and in some cases precarious existence.
- That, despite efforts and some progress made, IRCC has ***not yet achieved a fully diverse, equitable and inclusive workplace***. Black employees remain in entry-level positions, and

Indigenous employees, as well as employees from racialized groups, are not sufficiently represented at the executive level.

- That many of our staff, as ***expressed in town halls, focus groups, trust circles and surveys***, experience racism in the workplace, feel it impacts their career advancement and lack trust in senior management to address this.
- That our fight against racism happens in solidarity with our ***fight against all forms of inequity***.
- That our ***renewed focus on Anti-Racism today*** builds on the tireless efforts of many unsung heroes who have long contributed to the fight against racism and all forms of inequity.
- That racism spans beyond hate; it includes unconscious and unintended actions.

Interestingly, the idea of colonialism via immigration is mentioned. Of course, it's primarily *non-whites* who are coming these days, which should throw the narrative for a loop.

When they speak of making workplaces more diverse and equitable, they really mean that the goal is to make them less white.

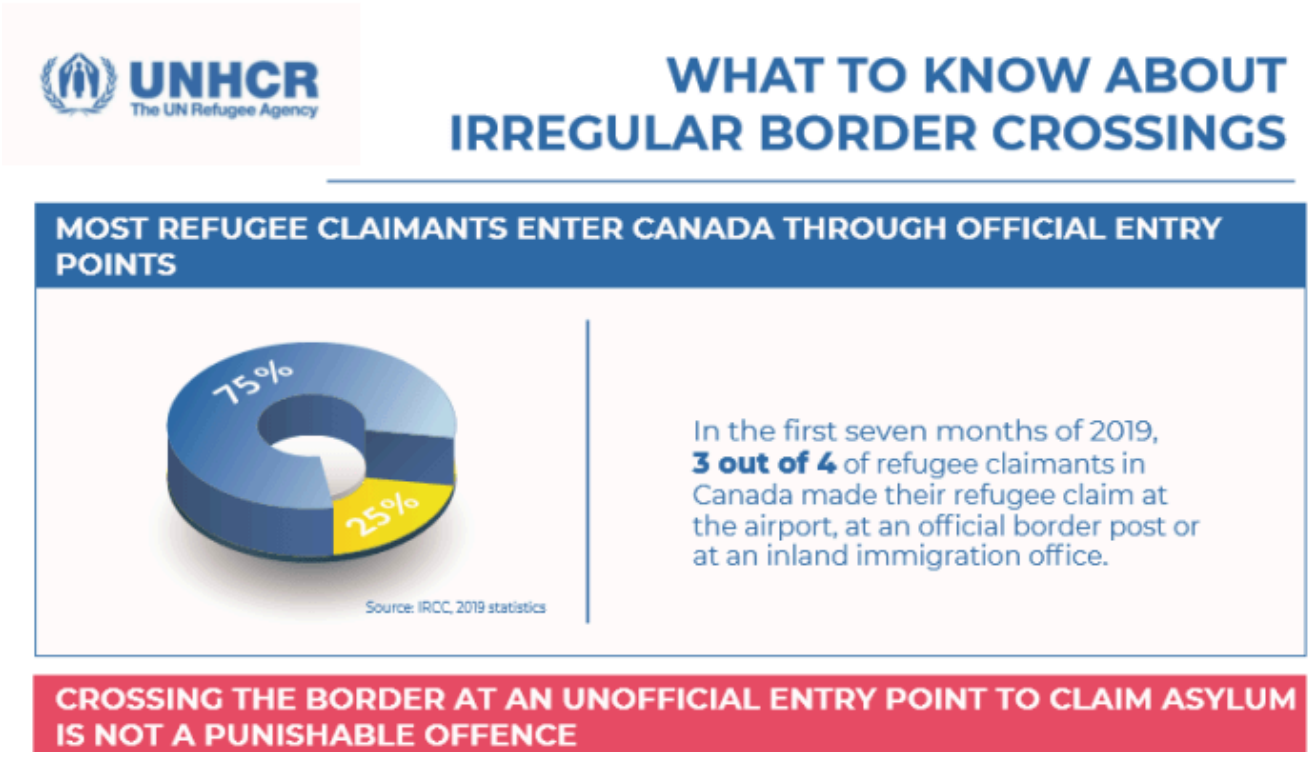
Pretty strange that people continue to come to Canada in record numbers, if this place really is the racist hellhole that's being displayed.

And if this report is any indication, expect Ukrainians to also be pouring in for the foreseeable future.

11. Illegals Entering Via U.S./Canada Border

Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada
Search IRCC
MENU
Canada.ca > Immigration and citizenship > Refugees and asylum > Refugee claims by year
Refugee claims by year
Asylum claims by year – 2021
Asylum claims by year – 2020
Asylum claims by year – 2019
Asylum claims by year – 2018
Asylum claims by year – 2017
Asylum claims by year – 2017
Given the number of border interceptions currently being processed, there is a delay in asylum claims application information appearing in our system. As determinations are made that persons crossing the border are eligible to make an asylum claim, that information is entered into our system and is reflected in the asylum claims data that is published monthly to our website. Applications information is backdated, as appropriate, as it is entered into the system.
Therefore, the data posted to the IRCC website is considered preliminary and subject to change. Updated data for previous months is published to our website on a monthly basis as it becomes available and according to the monthly data release

Français
Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada
Search IRCC
MENU
Canada.ca > Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada > Newsroom
Canada ends the Designated Country of Origin practice
From: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
News release
Canada removes all countries from the designated country of origin list
May 17, 2019—Ottawa, ON—The Government of Canada is committed to a well-managed asylum system that's fair, fast and final. Effective today, Canada is removing all countries from the designated country of origin (DCO) list, which effectively suspends the DCO policy, introduced in 2012, until it can be repealed through future legislative changes.
Claimants from the 42 countries on the DCO list were previously subject to a 6-month bar on work permits, a bar on


UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS
MOST REFUGEE CLAIMANTS ENTER CANADA THROUGH OFFICIAL ENTRY POINTS
75%
25%
Source: IRCC, 2019 statistics
In the first seven months of 2019, 3 out of 4 of refugee claimants in Canada made their refugee claim at the airport, at an official border post or at an inland immigration office.
CROSSING THE BORDER AT AN UNOFFICIAL ENTRY POINT TO CLAIM ASYLUM IS NOT A PUNISHABLE OFFENCE

Although the report focused primarily on LEGAL immigration into Canada, the illegal brand is still worth talking about, since so few actually do. The United Nations gives detailed instructions and guidance on how to go about circumventing the border. The result, quite predictably, is that people keep trying to cross over.

YEAR: 2019

MONTH	QUEBEC	MANITOBA	British Columbia	OTHERS	TOTAL
January	871	1	16	1	888
February	800	1	6	2	808
March	967	13	22	0	1,002
April	1,206	15	25	0	1,246
May	1,149	27	20	0	1,196
June	1,536	26	5	0	1,567
July	1,835	23	15	1	1,874
August	1,712	26	22	2	1,762

September	1,706	19	17	0	1,737
October	1,595	18	8	1	1,622
November	1,118	9	21	0	1,148
December	1,646	2	5	2	1,653
TOTAL	16,136	180	182	9	16,503

YEAR: 2020

MONTH	QUEBEC	MANITOBA	British Columbia	OTHERS	TOTAL
January	1,086	7	7	0	1,100
February	976	2	2	0	980
March	930	7	18	0	955
April	1	0	5	0	6
May	17	0	4	0	21
June	28	1	3	1	33
July	29	2	17	0	48
August	15	3	0	0	18
September	30	4	7	0	41
October	27	0	4	0	31
November	24	0	8	0	32
December	26	2	8	0	36
TOTAL	3,189	28	84	1	3,302

YEAR: 2021

MONTH	QUEBEC	MANITOBA	British Columbia	OTHERS	TOTAL
January	28	1	10	0	39

February	39	0	1	0	40
March	29	5	2	0	36
April	29	2	2	0	33
May	12	3	13	0	28
June	11	0	6	0	17
July	28	5	6	0	39
August	63	2	11	0	76
September	150	0	19	0	169
October	96	0	17	0	113
November	832	1	12	0	845
December	2,778	0	33	0	2,811
TOTAL	4,095	19	132	0	4,246

YEAR: 2022

MONTH	QUEBEC	MANITOBA	B.C.	OTHERS	TOTAL
January	2,367	0	16	0	2,383
February	2,154	1	9	0	2,164
March	2,492	2	8	0	2,502
April	2,791	3	8	3	2,805
May	3,449	3	40	1	3,493
June	3,066	3	14	3	3,086
July	3,645	3	29	0	3,677
August	3,234	5	10	0	3,249
September	3,650	10	0	0	3,660

October	3,901	16	34	0	3,951
November	3,731	23	34	0	3,788
December	4,689	3	52	1	4,745
TOTALS	39,171	72	289	7	39,540

YEAR: 2023

MONTH	QUEBEC	MANITOBA	B.C.	OTHERS	TOTAL
January	4,875	19	100	0	4,994
February	4,517	5	59	0	4,581
March	4,087	15	71	0	4,173
April	69	9	26	0	104
May	46	3	30	0	79
June	30	1	27	2	60
July	42	8	33	0	83
August	53	3	40	1	97
September	59	2	25	2	88
October	36	7	29	3	75
November	58	0	37	0	95
December	90	5	131	0	226
TOTAL	13,962	77	616	8	14,663

Although not listed in the Annual Immigration Report to Parliament, this is worth a mention. Illegal crossings from the U.S. did drop quite drastically in the Spring of 2020. It picked up in 2021, and much more so in 2022.

Keep in mind, the text of the Safe Third Country Agreement requires both Canada and the U.S. to consult with the UNHCR on refugees, and to get input from NGOs. We haven't had

meaningful borders in a long time. Yes, the Agreement was renegotiated in early 2023 to include the *entire* border, but people are still coming in.

As a reminder: the Trudeau Government scrapped the DCO, or Designated Country of Origin, back in 2019. This would allow for claims from "safe" countries to be denied much more quickly. However, with things the way they are, it seems nowhere is really safe. While the issue was very mainstream from 2017 to 2019, it seems to have disappeared.

In June 2020, a new policy kicked in to finally track who is leaving the country. Even more strange that a Trudeau would bring it in when he did. Probably to make it harder for people fleeing during lockdowns.

Overall, the replacement agenda slowed down in 2020, but it rebounded significantly in 2021 and 2022. Will this trend continue? Or will the public's fatigue finally make a difference.

ANTI-WHITE, BORDERS (CANADA), CANADA, GLOBALISM, IMMIGRATION (CANADA)

One Reply to "Review Of 2023 Annual Immigration Report To Parliament"

C McGee

JULY 16, 2024 AT 5:42 AM

Are employers/organizations being paid to push this agenda? I'm wondering as the CEO of an org of which I'm a member has made sure they only hire new immigrants from here on in. This has clearly been reflected over the past 3 years.
She has also pushed for most health care advocacy efforts to be focused on "diversity, equity and inclusion" anti-racism, and the acceleration of internationally educated workers. I may note that this is a nursing advocacy association that pretty much no longer advocates for its current nursing members.
I have to ask what kind of back room dealings and kick backs are happening here? It's pretty clear that a CEO with such pathological narcissistic patterns cannot really be concerned about other people's welfare. It would be impossibly to be. Well unless it brings her glory, attention and more money.
I think I just answered my own question.